THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless in the Advocacy of his Rights,

THE FREEMAN.

Public Library

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however, on questions which involve Principles.

INDIANAPOLIS SEP 1 188 PUBLIC LIBRARY

VOL. I.—NO. 7. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888. TERMS: {$2.00 per Year. 5 Cents per Copy.

Grand Opening This Week of Our New Stores,

158 - 160 E. Washington St., 4 doors E. Court House, New Mansur Block.

WILL OPEN WITH A LARGE AND COMPLETE

NEW FALL STOCK

Of Dress Goods, plushes, velvets and dress trimmings. Jackets, Jerseys, shawls, skirts, hosiery and underwear. Corsets, gloves, handkerchiefs, ribbons and neckwear. White goods, draperies, lace curtains and toilet quilts. Table linen, crashes, covers, towels and napkins. Flannels, cassimeres, jeans, blankets and yarns Cretonnes, ginghams, shirtings, tickings and denims. Calicoes, muslins, sheetings, canton flannels, etc. Full line of Gent's Furnishings. Bargains in every department.

New Stores! New Goods! Latest Styles! Excellent Light!

DEDERT & SUDBROCK,

Formerly at 192 East Washington St.

The September Trade.

The advent of cold weather and the opening of the Public Schools make it necessary for parents to look after the foot-gear of the children. Our stock is all in and we are ready with everything in the SHOE LINE for

Men, Women and Children

And it would be well to make your purchases early while we have all sizes and widths and a full stock. Remember the place:

BARNARD'S

OCCIDENTAL SHOE STORE,

Cor. Washington and Illinois Sts.

Robert Adams. J. A. Emrich

ADAMS & EMRICH,

Undertakers.

Funeral Directors and practical Embalmers. First-class attendance and low prices.

Telephone 174. Office & Warerooms, 45 N. Illinois St

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

P. LITTON & CO.,

Dealers in

FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS

New and Second-hand, on Weekly Payments.

Furniture Upholstering and Repairing.

66 North Illinois St. ; Goods called for and delivered.

MARRIED AND GONE AWAY.

I open the door of a quiet house,
  Unlocking my tears as well;
The odor of flowers is all about,
  But she is not here, our Nell.
I dimly see through my falling tears,
  Each in its old familiar place,
The many trifles her hands have touched;
  Sob as I miss the laughing face.

A vacant place at the table waits.
  A thousand nameless things recall
At every turn the dear one gone
  And cause afresh the tears to fall.
Married and gone away—our Nell—
  The life of the house, they say.
Ah, we could smile and see her wed;
  But married and gone away!

—Boston Transcript.

THE NEW CURATE.

"You haven't seen him yet? Well, that's a pity. He's quite a catch, I am told. Young, handsome and single. Why don't you set your cap for him, Mattie? You've got as good a chance as the rest of them, and twenty-six is not old, by any means."

She leaned over the garden gate as she spoke, this veritable village gossip. I can see her now, with her great poke bonnet, from which the clustering gray ringlets peeped, the keen blue eyes that seemed to read your very thoughts, the trim little figure, clad always in ample skirts of Quaker gray or sombre brown.

Never was there a wedding, funeral or christening in the village without this estimable lady's presence. What a harmless little body she appeared and how incapable of carrying about that wonderful budget of information! How nicely she imparted her knowledge to her listener, beginning with, "Well, I don't mind telling you," or "They do say, but of course you can't believe anything," and ending with, "That's between you and me; it will go no farther."

I was in the garden that morning training some early June roses; my thoughts were not the brightest, scarcely in harmony with nature, which was decked in one of her brightest mantles. It was quite unnecessary for Mrs. Briggs to remind me of my age. I was thinking seriously of it. Twenty-six. Not very old, to be sure, and yet not very young to an unmarried woman. I must be content with fewer laurels, less conquests. I must step out of the field, as it were, and leave the romance and day dreams to younger and fairer girls.

It mattered little to me whether the new curate was young and unmarried, or a portly old fellow with a wife and grown daughters. At heart I disliked this interfering old woman who had broken in on my reverie.

I thanked her kindly for her advice, telling her that at present I had no intention of setting my cap for anyone, not even for the new curate, so saying I went back to my work and the roses.

"There, Mattie; don't get riled. Of course it's nobody's business if you're going to leave yourself an old maid; but take my advice and don't spend your time fretting and worrying over Bob Preston, for he aint worth it, nohow."

She shook her head wisely and was off before I had time to recover from the cruel thrust that had opened the old wound—Robert Preston and the past.

I had tried to guard my heart, to trample under foot the old love. I could have laughed at my girlish folly as if it were a dream until a thoughtless word had brought back the past, like the dead risen to life again, or a smouldering fire that needed but a gentle breeze to make it a burning flame. One by one the roses dropped from my hands. One by one the blinding tears fell. I was only a weak woman after all, as, covering my face with my hands, I sobbed.

"Robert, oh, Robert! Why were you false?"

It all came back to me—that visit to Aunt Martha, where I first met Robert Preston, a young student just returned from college. I can not tell you all those bright, happy day dreams; how I loved him and waited for the happy day when he would ask me for that love. He read my answer in my telltale face before my lips answered it.

So engrossed with Robert's society, I took little heed of other matters, scarcely giving thought to the fact that a young lady, the daughter of a deceased friend of my aunt's, was going to make her home with us. She came. From the moment I looked upon her lovely face my happiness was gone. I was a pretty girl, fair and fragile, yet one might as well compare a simple little daisy to a full blown poppy or a a rich red rose as my frail beauty to this girl's exquisite loveliness.

For a time his love was unchanged. I laughed in my foolish heart at my doubts and fears. At times I would find his serious eyes wandering from me and resting admirably on the beautiful face of Kathleen Lee. No man could resist that wondrous fascinating face. She never encouraged him, but the drooping lids, the faint flush, the trembling of the little hands, all told plainly that she, too, loved him.

How I suffered! In my mad jealousy I grew almost to hate the child. He loved me before she came, with her beautiful flower-like, face to rob me of that love. Was she blind that she did not see that we were betrothed? I prayed that she might go away and leave us to ourselves once more, and Robert would go back to his old fond ways. His caresses were growing colder, his kisses lighter. I spoke of his seeming neglect. He answered lightly, taking both my hands in his and looking fondly at me.

"Nonsense, Mattie! Do you know, my little girl, that you are growing nearer and dearer to me every day?"

For a time I was satisfied, trying to be content with but a share of his love.

We were seated in the garden, one afternoon in the early autumn, Robert, Kathleen and I. She looking unusually handsome in a dress of soft Indian mull. My lover had just paid her a well-merited compliment, for which she was about to make a gracious reply, when Aunt Martha came to us.

"Robert," she said, placing her hand fondly on his shoulder as she spoke, "will you gather some grapes for me? I find that some of the bunches hang too high. The girls will go with you and hold the basket."

He rose to comply with her request. Kathleen was at his side in a moment, while I refused to join them, feigning a severe head ache.

"They do not want me," I reasoned within myself.

I watched them as they walked away together, he carrying the little wicker basket and she tossing her bright curls with that coquettish air that came so natural to her.

I cannot tell you what tempted me to follow them. It must have been some evil genius. Slowly I followed down the pathway, taking every precaution, however, not to be observed. Seated upon a little rustic bench, I could see every movement of my lover and Kathleen.

How lovely she looked standing in the orchard, the sunlight falling athwart the lovely upturned face, on which a smile rested! Never was seen a fairer vision. Her sleeve of soft texture falling back showed the shapely outstretched arm.

Sometimes a peal of merry laughter would fall upon my ear. They did not miss me—not even Robert, he was content with Kathleen.

The basket was full to overflowing, and still they lingered. One bunch of luscious grapes, the last gathered, was in Robert's hand. He stooped to place it with the others, when their eyes met, their hands touched. Was I dreaming? Alas! no. I saw him stoop and kiss her fondly. I waited no longer. With a cry of pain I turned and fled to the seclusion of my own room, where I sobbed out the trouble of my young heart, with only God to hear me.

I went away quite unexpectedly. I was homesick, I told Aunt Martha. I left a letter for Robert, giving no explanation of my conduct, simply telling him it was better we should part. I was a proud girl and would not stoop to acknowledge a rival.

I remember taking the ring he had given me from my hand, and what a struggle it cost me to place it with that letter—the last I should ever write to Robert.

I came home to mother, who was quite an invalid and needed all my care. I never heard from Robert save once, through Aunt Martha, who wrote:

"Of course, Mattie, you've not forgotten Robert, whom, to speak candidly, you treated rather unkindly. He has gone to New York to practice medicine. He is doing well."

An old newspaper had fallen into my hands, where an account was given of a brilliant reception. Among the guests were the names of Dr. Robert Preston and wife. I knew it was Robert and Kathleen. I made no inquiries, and received no further information, took it for granted that Aunt Martha's kindness of heart prevented her from referring to the past. I closed my heart forever. The world will never know me as a disappointed woman, I thought, flattering myself that I had quite succeeded in deceiving humanity in general, until the gossip had come upon me with her idle words, bringing to life the bitter past that I thought I had buried years ago.

* * * * * *

"Going to service, Miss Kenwood?"

It was my neighbor who asked me the question, Marcia Hall—a dear little girl with the utmost faith in mankind in general. I smiled faintly as I caught sight of the new bonnet with its dainty ribbons, evidently got up for the new curate.

"Young and foolish," thought I. "Wait until she is twenty-six, and I'll wager she will not buy a new bonnet for all the curates in town."

Slowly we walked to church on that bright Sunday morning, Marcia chatting gaily and I, dressed in the plainest of dresses, walking silently beside her.

I had not fully recovered from Mrs. Brigg's unkind remarks, and was determined to show her my disinclination to "set my cap," as she termed it, by appearing in an exceedingly unbecoming gown. I was really disappointed, on catching a last glimpse in the mirror, to find that notwithstanding my plain toilet and my twenty-six years I was still a pretty woman, and to hear my mother say as I stopped to kiss her, "How well you're looking, Mattie!"

How crowded the little village church was—filled to overflowing. Every one was there, even that hateful Mrs. Briggs. I caught a glimpse of the great poke bonnet as I walked quickly to my seat.

They were singing as we entered, yet I scarcely heard them, feeling rather embarrassed at coming in late to be gazed at by the entire congregation.

I sank wearily among the cushions, gladly taking refuge behind a large palm leaf fan kindly proffered by a portly old gentleman beside me.

Now a hush, a slight flutter among the congregation, a rustle of garments, with now and then a subdued whisper as the pulpit was rolled close to the chancel and the new curate ascended.

"He's just lovely," whispered Marcia, pulling softly at my sleeve. "Do look at him, Miss Kenwood."

I kept my eyes downcast. If every woman in the congregation cast glances of admiration I was determined to do otherwise.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" was the text. Clear and distinct were the words of the speaker. The first words had caused my heart to beat wildly. How like that voice of long ago—that rich, soft voice that pleaded for my love! I listened like one in a dream, until I raised my eyes to see before me—Robert Preston.

Yes, Robert Preston. Changed, to be sure; not the bright, boyish face of long ago. There were lines of care and suffering on it now, while the dark hair was streaked with silver.

Was Kathleen dead! I wondered. Had he given up his practice? Was he happy? Fifty different queries crowded upon my memory. Why had fate thrown us once more together after my bitter struggle to forget? One thing I was determined upon. I must leave the village. I dared not trust myself further. Reason as I would, my heart told me that I loved him still.

It was all over. I could hear the whispered comments of the worshippers on the eloquence of the new curate. The singers were chanting in that nasal, drawling tone so natural to village choirs, and still I sat dreaming.

"Are you coming?" asked my companion; then, as I arose mechanically to obey, "Don't you like him, Miss Kenwood? Do tell me! You listened attentively, and once, as I looked at you, I thought you were going to faint away, you looked so pale. Are you ill?

"Yes, I like him," I added aloud, while my heart whispered, "God pity him, I love him!"

We were out once more in the bright sunshine, coming quite unexpectedly upon a little group composed of the wealthier members of the congregation gathered around the new curate. They had learned he was a man of wealth and standing, choosing his calling simply as matter of taste. Some one, I think it was the pastor's wife—presented me to him. Our eyes met, our hands touched, as resting those serious eyes upon me, he said:

"I have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Kenwood before."

I can not tell how it happened that we were all walking out through the churchyard towards the highway, and I found myself alone with Robert. He was the first to break the silence. It pained me to think it was a commonplace remark.

"How is Kathleen?" I asked, endeavoring to show him how little I cared for the past; and how, without betraying the slightest emotion, I could inquire after his wife's health.

"Kathleen?" he looked dazed at the question. "I believe she is well but not happy, poor girl."

He believed she was well. How strange! Had he grown weary of her as of me? Was he utterly devoid of honor?

"Not happy," I said, as I toyed nervously with the roses in my bodice. "She should be very happy as – as—your wife," I faltered.

"As my wife," he said, gazing in blank amazement. "Did you—oh Mattie, you have judged me wrongly, I never married Kathleen."

He looked like a man upon whom a sudden truth had dawned, or one accused of a great wrong who could prove his innocence.

It was in the twilight before service that he told me it all. The notice concerning Robert Preston and wife had referred to his cousin. He had entered the ministry from choice, as he had come into a large fortune through the death of his uncle. True, he admired Kathleen as a man would admire a beautiful woman, but he never entertained the slightest feeling of love for her.

The scene in the orchard was but a little ruse gotten up by Robert and Kathleen to excite my jealousy, little dreaming of the serious result.

Kathleen made a most unfortunate match, like most beautiful women, making a poor selection from her many suitors. Poor girl, what a good, kind letter she sent to us, telling how happy she was to hear we were reunited.

"Just to think of it," said Mrs. Briggs. "He came back to her after the other girl had given him the mitten. I wouldn't take him. Would you."

We can afford to laugh at her idle gossip, we are so happy, Robert and I. I smile proudly to think that without "setting my cap" I have captured the new curate, after all.

Sculptor's clay is something that does not "grow wild" everywhere, and it is said that the best now in use by American artists comes form Federal Hill, near Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

The President has approved the bill appropriating $100,000 for a marine hospital at Evansville.

The President Monday vetoed a bill appropriating $150,000 for a new public building at Sioux City, Ia.

The annual report of the Commissioner shows 452,557 pensioners on the rolls, an increase of 6,035 during last year. The amount of pensions paid during the year was $78,775,862, an increase over the previous year of $5,368,280. The total amount disbursed by pension agents for all purposes was $79,746,146. The cost attending such disbursements was in the aggregate $3,262,524, it being a fraction less than 4 per cent. of the total expenditures of the bureau. The highest number of claims was for Ohio and Indiana. The President has vetoed 146 pension bills.

Estimates are being received by some of the House committees for the compilation of the appropriation bills in the next session of this Congress, beginning in December. A number of calls have been made on departments for information to be used in the compilation of the next series of appropriation bills, indicating that the chairmen of at least some of the committees and the heads of the departments are laboring under the impression that there will be a continuous session of this Congress. When it was first suggested, three or four weeks ago, that it was probable that there would be no regular recess, and the session would continue right along, there was a protest from almost every man in Congress. It was a very remarkable state of affairs, such as was never encountered before, except, possibly, in one or two instances, and the statesmen could not see how they were going to live without their usual three or four months' vacation, especially in view of a National campaign. As the session wore on the interest in the work increased, and Senators and Representatives alike began to agree that they would as lief remain here as to go home and into the campaign, and then a few actually began to work to have the session prolonged. There are a majority of the Senators, it is believed, who prefer to have the session run right along to having a recess and being called home on the stump. If they thought that a recess was probable they would impede the way. It is the belief now that there will be a fortnight's recess at election time, and then Congress will continue as though it was the dead of winter. It is a clear case of "freeze out" between the administration and the Democrats in the House on one side, and the Republican Senators on the other side.

STATE POLITICS.

Chairman Jewett, in behalf of the State Central Committee, has issued a challenge to the Republicans for a joint debate between Matson and Hovey.

Mr. Jewett has gone East for the purpose of making arrangements with the National Committee for securing prominent speakers for the Indiana canvass. It is his determination to have the ablest speakers available, and his trip to New York is to make sure of getting just what he wants. The men from outside the State will be expected to devote their speeches chiefly to the tariff question, and it is desired that they shall be men of such ability that they will be ready for joint debates at any time.

Chairman Huston, of the Republican Committee, is also engaged in making arrangements for the speaking canvass. In a few days he expects to receive from the National Committee a list of the men they are prepared to assign to work, and for such speakers as may be desired Mr. Huston will make requisition upon the National Committee. He says that more men of National prominence are available this year than in any previous campaign, and all seem specially anxious to come to Indiana. Already applications are being received from the county committees for speakers, some of them sending in their requests by telegraph. Appointments are being made, but they are for only such speakers as reside in Indiana. It is expected that General Hovey will begin his canvass early in the month, but no appointments have been made for him yet.

POLITICAL.

Henry George and his followers had a meeting in New York Monday night and endorsed Cleveland and Thurman.

The Minnesota labor interests and Farmers' Alliance, Tuesday, nominated Ignatius Donnelly for Governor.

Chief Arthur, in an interview Tuesday morning denied the report that there was opposition among railroaders to General Harrison. Mr. Arthur regards Harrison's course in the railroad troubles of the West as consistent.

General Fisk, Prohibition candidate, has fixed his Western stumping dates thus: Sept. 12, Detroit; 13, Grand Rapids; 14, Milwaukee; 15 and 17, Minneapolis; 19, Wabash, and 20, Indianapolis. From Indianapolis General Fisk will return home.

THE FREEMAN.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communications should be directed.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year..............$2.00
One copy, six months..............$1.00
Invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising made known on application at the office.

A. E. Manning State agent.

THE PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

If you are receiving The Freeman without having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has paid for you. We want to place The Freeman in the home of every colored person who can read and we know of no better way of introducing it to you than by sending you a few sample copies. The Freeman is independent in politics and fearless in the advocacy of the rights of the Negro. It is the organ of no clique or faction, and gives the news without fear or favor. It has but one mission and that is to improve the industrial, the political, the religious and the social condition of the race.

The campaign is upon us.

The division of the Negro vote is a condition, not a theory.

This is the colored man's year, and if he is wise he will be alert to his opportunities.

The Freeman query remains unanswered: "In what manner will Harrison's election benefit the Negro?"

All other nationalities divide on economic questions. Why should the Negro be denied that privilege?

The white bosses of the Republican party steered clear of the Tomlinson hall meeting, Thursday evening. Were they afraid of social equality?

The celebration of our emancipation should be kept clear of all political bias. It is something which interests us all, irrespective of party affiliations.

Charles Sumner advised colored men to vote and conduct themselves not as Negroes, not as wards, but as American citizens. Mr. Sumner died a Democrat.

No intelligent colored man who is not an aspirant for office under Republican rule honestly favors the retention of monopoly taxes, and the reduction of the duty on whisky and tobacco.

A reduction of the tax on necessities is what the Negro should contend for in this campaign. He can get along better without cheap whisky than with high-priced clothing and building material.

If Presidents Grant, Garfield and Arthur had lived to this day they could not have consistently been other than Democrats. They advised the very policy President Cleveland is now carrying out. Were they free-traders?

Any man, white or black, who says the Democratic party is now advocating free trade in the Mills bill pleads guilty to one of two things. He is either howling merely for party effect or is a blatant ignoramus. If that be treason make the most of it.

The Freeman has the largest circulation among the colored people of any paper in this city, and it contains more home news. Business men will find it a splendid advertising medium through which to reach the colored people. Advertise in The Freeman.

The message President Cleveland sent to Congress asking power to pursue a policy of retaliation upon Canada with reference to the fisheries question was a bold and manly step, and stamps our chief executive as a staunch friend and defender of America's honor. The position taken is a grave one and full of hazardous consequences, but an emergency had to be met, and it was met in the only manner consistent with our standing as a nation. The alarmists cry "war with England." There will be no war with that country. She knows when she has enough of American lead and steel, backed by American pluck and intelligence. We congratulate President Cleveland upon the statesmanship displayed in his memorable document and are glad that he has put the enemies to rout who have repeatedly charged him with sympathy with English interests against American progress. Mr. Cleveland is the man for an emergency.

A potent factor in the educated Negro's failure to "get there" in many instances is due to his dislike for anything that looks like labor. He has been taught that to learn the contents of a few text books entitles him to a free ride through this sinful world, and that the great problem of life is how to live best with the least amount of labor. He must know that nothing which brings an ample and legitimate reward is accomplished without great effort, mental or physical, and protracted application. We must learn to be steady and reliable, and not afraid to roll up our sleeves and go to work. We have infinite more respect for the illiterate black man who works hard every day from dawn till darkness at manual labor that his family may be protected from want, his children educated and that his debts may be paid, than for the polished dead-beat whose profound learning finds it greatest exercise in standing off his washerwoman, bleeding political candidates, and covering up his rascality from the eyes of an accusing public. Don't be afraid of work; if the task is laborious, remember you are not doing it for the pleasure you can get out of it particularly, but in order to make yourself a worthy citizen by putting money in your purse. Wealth, coupled with moral lives, are the levers that must elevate us.

The phenominal success which has attended the publication of The Freeman has lead us to make a few remarks in this number. We began The Freeman a few months not as an experiment, but because we felt that the publication of a liberal, progressive, independent newspaper—having for its object the enlightenment and the advancement of the race was a downright necessity, and the large circulation attained by The Freeman in its brief career attests the correctness of our views. The Negro has the ballot, he should be taught how to use it. He is clothed with citizenship, he should know its responsibilities. An indepependent, wide awake newspaper, which bravely tells the trnth, is a thousand times more helpful and beneficial to the race than the subsidized partisan sheet, which can see but one light, one party, one church and one side. The Negro is narrow and intolerant because of the one sidedness of his training, but he will grow in the esteem and confidence of the American people in proportion as he grows in liberality and tolerance. With a view to liberalizing the race in matters of politics, business, church and society The Freeman was established, and its circulation has run up from a few hundreds into the thousands. A large number of intelligent men differ with The Freeman politically, but they differ honestly and they have been fair and tolerant enough to so state to the editor. They have expressed an admiration for the independent spirit and the clean and lucid matter which it contains. The ladies, too, have found out that the social world and the churches are receiving the proper attention in our columns. To all of the above we must add: Give The Freeman your support, give it the news, speak a good word for it, and it will be a Freeman indeed.

WHERE TO UNITE.

The colored people should patronize those merchants and those business houses which in some way recognize them. The stores that employ colored salesmen or that advertise in the colored newspapers or in any capacity recognize the colored people should have the colored trade. Find out what stores employ colored help and trade there. Look at the advertisements in the colored newspapers and trade there. The colored people of Marion county spend thousands of dollars weekly and it should be spent in a way to benefit the race. The Freeman man proposes to visit every business house in the city and find out the stores and the men who are willing to treat the colored people justly in this matter and proposes to tell the colored people who they are and where they can be found.

JOHN A LOGAN ON PROTECTION.

Now when the gentlemen, who seems to be the protector in an especial manner of the great labor interests of this country, speaks of this protection being the protection of the labor of this country, I ask him: Does not every farmer and mechanic in this broad land make use of iron in all kinds of labor? The 4,000,000 men that have been freed recently are laborers, are producers, not manufacturers. They are not men of skilled labor; they evidently are not men who are protected.

MR. BLAINE'S VIEWS.

In a speech at Lewiston, Me., Saturday night Mr. Blaine denounced the President's policy on the fisheries treaty, which, he said, was an attempt to divert the attention of the people from the Mill's bill. "If the President had such powers as he asked," he added, "it will allow him to settle the question in the manner the Senate now contemptously rejects, and would greatly embarrass our commercial relations with Canada." The country, he thought, did not desire a continuance of the diplomacy, which, after studying the subject for three years, can rapidly change the the position of the National administration between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning." He concluded: "I do not believe the American people will submit to such trifling with a great question. I believe, rather, that they will commit the Government to the great party which, from the first day of Lincoln's administration to the last hour of President Arthur's, has maintained the force and prestige and right of the Union against rebellion at home and aggression from abroad, and did it without bravado or bluster on the one hand and without humiliating surrender on the other."

A special from Little Rock, Ark., announces the death, under peculiar circumstances, of Rev. Jesse Pratt, the oldest Baptist minister in Arkansas. His son, J. R. Pratt, was on trial for assaulting a woman, and the father expressed the hope that he should die before the verdict was rendered. He expired five hours before the jury came in sentencing his son to five years' imprisonment. Grief and shame killed him.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

GONE TO TINKERING.

After abusing the Democrats for eight months for presuming to "tinker with the tariff," and proclaiming in their National Convention that they would favor free whisky rather than "surrender any part of our protective system," the Republicans in the Senate have gone into the business of tariff tinkering themselves.

What the nature of the "dark lantern" bill that they are now concocting in secret may prove to be no prophet can foretell. But their action in deciding to frame a bill of general tariff revision is a vindication of the Democratic position. It is a confession that the Democrats are right in holding that the surplus must be stopped not spent, and that the war tariff must be reformed.

The Republicans of the Senate are running away from their National platform.

That declaration of Republican principles and policy favored the spending of the surplus in (1) National aid to schools, (2) an increase of pensions, (3) internal improvements, (4) coast fortifications, (5) a new navy, (6) a postal deficit created by penny postage. If these schemes should fail to empty the Treasury (and the bills already passed by the Senate would absorb the surplus for twenty years) the Convention resolved that it would reduce the revenue by "repealing all the taxes upon tobacco and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff as will tend to check imports"—in other words, by raising the duties, already in their average at the war maximum.

The Democrats will welcome the result of Republican tariff tinkering. They will oppose higher taxes with lower taxes. They will meet the proposition to release luxuries and vices with their bill to relieve necessities. The issue invited by the President is now fairly joined.

A VERY PERTINENT TARIFF QUESTION.

We wish to be informed by some competent Republican when the percentages of the present tariff became fixed as the law of the Medes and the Persians, and when it became heresy to question their absolute wisdom. When did party shibboleth first make it incumbent upon the Republicans to speak of this system of ultra-tariff laws so recently revised as objects af reverence and almost of adoration? When did the work of infinite minds first take on the character of infinite wisdom? Is a tariff of sixty-eight and one-half per cent. on clothing a protective tariff, while sixty per cent. or fifty per cent. is "free trade?" Is forty per cent. on cotton protection and thirty-seven and one-half per cent. "free trade?" Shall we stultify the intelligence of the party by declaring that thirty-eight per cent. on iron and steel is "protection" and thirty-seven or any lower percentage is "free trade?" What furious misrepresentation is this? It cannot be supposed by wise party men that for a whole year the American people can be blinded by such shallow sophistry and unadorned falsehood as this.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

THE LABOR LEADERS AND BEN HARRISON.

Sentinel.

The action of the Indiana federation of trades unions in repudiating and denouncing Harrison and Morton, the monopoly candidates, is causing the Republican managers no end of trouble. There is no doubt that the resolutions adopted by the federation faithfully reflected the views of the great majority of the laboring men of Indiana. Boss Huston, it will be remembered, tried to pack the meeting with his tools, but failed. The meeting was composed of delegates regularly chosen by the various labor organizations of the State, and all who had proper credentials were admitted. The resolutions were fully discussed and only adopted after careful deliberation. There was a large attendance and the committee was thorougly representative.

Now the claim is made that the prominent participants were Democrats, and that they acted under instructions from the Democratic State Central Committee. This is simply not true. The leading men in the federation are not Democrats. Most of them are old Republicans who were anxious to act with that party this year if they could be permitted to do so without sacrificing their honest convictions and compromising their self-respect. They went to Chicago and asked the Republican convention to nominate Judge Gresham and adopt a platform upon which he could consistently stand. They particularly asked that Ben Harrison be not nominated, because of his intimate connection with corporations, his record as an enemy to organized labor, and his opposition to the restriction of Chinese immigration. But the convention turned a deaf ear to their entreaties and warnings. It spurned them. It insulted them. It refused to nominate Judge Gresham or any other man acceptable to organized labor, and put at the head of its ticket that one of the several aspirants who was most distasteful to the laboring men of the country—the one "farthest from the people and nearest the corporations." It made a platform extremely obnoxious to the workingmen—a platform that declares for an embargo tariff on the necessaries of life, and insults the working classes by offering them free whisky and tobacco in lieu of cheaper bread, clothing, tools and shelter. It was a platform made by monopolists, for monopolists. The labor leaders of Indiana returned home disgusted and indignant, and did the only thing they could consistently and honorably do—went to work for the anti-monopoly candidates, Cleveland and Thurman. Everybody knows that if Gresham had been nominated at Chicago, on a decent platform, these so-called Democrats would have supported him to a man. They can not support Harrison, and they gave notice in advance that they could not and would not do so. But if Gresham had been the nominee, the federation of labor would unquestionably have declared for him, just as it has declared against Harrison.

The workingmen of Indiana are opposed to the man who grossly insulted their representatives and took up arms against them in 1877. They are opposed to the man who voted fourteen times in the U. S. Senate against the restriction of Chinese immigration. They are opposed to the Wall-st. banker Morton, who imports pauper labor under contract, in violation of law, and who is identified with all that is most obnoxious to them. They are opposed to the embargo-tariff-free-whisky program announced at Chicago. And they can't be bought, or bullied, or frightened, or intimidated, or cajoled, or coaxed, or wheedled into giving their votes to the Chinese ticket.

What are the Republican bosses going to do about it?

WHAT REPUBLICANS TEACH.

For twenty-eight years every Republican orator and editor in the United States has been engaged in teaching the people.

1. That all surplus American products made by American workmen and sold by them to foreign nations was a total loss to the United States, draining it of $700,000,000 of its wealth every year, and compelling 2,500,000 of our workmen to support 3,000,000 foreign paupers in idleness. They propose to stop this "heavy burden upon our American workmen" by limiting them to American wages and American markets."

2. That the foreign wages received by American workmen from foreign nations for the labor performed for foreign markets was a free gift and bribe by these foreign nations to break down our American industries and reduce the wages of the American workmen. It broke down the industry by supplying the country with goods free of cost, ruining the American manufacturer and depriving his employes of work. To admit that these foreign goods were paid for, at any price, by American labor destroyed their argument. It broke down the price of wages in the United States by furnishing the most highly profitable kind of employment in a foreign market for the 2,500,000 American workmen for whom there was no American employment and no American wages. If these workmen had not been permitted to work for foreign wages they would have had to offer their services in the overstocked American market, and that would have advanced the rate of wages for all workmen, say these Republican editors and orators. And they propose as a remedy to hereafter limit the 2,500,000 American workmen to American wages and an American market, in order to raise the wages paid those now working and receiving all the American wages there are paid out.

3. That there is no exchange of labor for labor. If we should permit foreign countries to import their products freely they would "flood this country with the pauper product of Europe and Asia and make our Western prairies one vast dumping ground" for silks, velvets, diamonds, jewelry, woolen and cotton cloth, manufactures of iron and steel, glassware, wines, spices and everything else. They would not require anything in return from us. Our people would be free to help themselves. They would not be called upon for any product of labor in exchange, and they would cease to buy from the American manufacturer. He would have to discharge his workmen, and they would starve—while "one prodigous ruin swallowed all." The Republican remedy is, of course, to confine the American markets to the sale of American products, not permitting foreign products to be given away in them.

4. When an American workman makes or tries to make in this country the same product that the foreign workman receives 10 cents per day for making in Austria, India or China, there is no competition between this American workman and that foreign pauper making the same product. There never can be any competition between two men making shoes or two men making coats, or any two men working at the same product, they say. In order to compete they must produce something different, where the value of the product is not the same, and where labor has to be exchanged for labor according to the value of the product.

5. That the only competition possible between workmen in foreign countries and workmen in this country is where the American workman sells his product to the foreign workman, exchanging his one day's labor against ten or twenty or even thirty of the other. The American workman who refuses to make in this country what the foreigner is paid 10 cents per day for making, and takes up an occupation producing each day what he can sell to the foreigner for $3, or the product of thirty days of the foreigner's labor, enters into direct "competition" with the foreign workmen, the Republicans say. This competition is wicked. American workmen should not be forced to "compete" with foreign paupers working for 10 cents a day—that is, exchange one day's labor worth $3 against thirty worth $3. They should be "protected" against this competition by compelling them to make here what the pauper makes abroad. This must be done by limiting the "American workman to American wages in American markets" and forbidding the exchange.

These are not their exact words, but this is their exact meaning.

No educated person can believe such doctrine. It is contrary to reason and common sense. But it is the stock-in-trade of every Republican newspaper and speaker, because these are either owned or hired by the protected mill-owners. The Chicago Tribune, the New York Times, the Evening Post, the Springfield Republican, and one or two others are the only exceptions among newspapers. Many Democratic newspapers are owned by the mill-owners, and these preach the same doctrines the Republican papers do. Two-thirds of the newspapers of the country are Republican, and three-fourths, if not four-fifths, are active propagandists of these "protection" ideas. Not one per cent. of the neswpapers offer any active opposition to such erroneous ideas of political economy.

Why? Because it is a matter of dollars and cents, of high profits and enormous fortunes to the 14,500 mill-owning newspaper proprietors, to delude the people. Because nothing is ever made by exposing popular error and popular superstition, and it usually costs the man or newspaper attempting it popular denunciation and the loss of business. The struggling newspaper cannot afford to fight these mill-owners. The politician, as a rule, can still less afford it. To stop this plunder of the people by the 14,500 will benefit all alike. If to stop it would benefit equally a small number, it would pay them to fight it and expose it, but where any advantage has to be shared equally with 60,000,000 others there is no strong incentive. Only those individuals called "cranks," and a few rich newspapers that can afford to lose subscribers will take any interest in the subject, or care two pins whether what the people are taught is right or wrong.

At the present time, through constant reiteration without any opposition, the protection newspapers and speakers have brought 90 per cent. of the people to believe generally in the protection doctrine, and specifically in the five articles of the faith previously mentioned. The twelve tasks of Hercules were as nothing compared to the self-imposed task of the tariff reformer in this canvass engaged in trying to explain the truth to the Republican who won't listen and does not want to know it.

THE TWO KEYNOTES.

The Republican keynote, as supplied by Mr. Blaine, is that wages can be voted up or voted down. "The wages of American Labor," he proclaims, "cannot be reduced except with the cons and the votes of the American laborer himself."

There is not an intelligent workingman in the United States but knows this is ridiculous nonsense. The wages of American laborers have been reduced many times, under the "highest tariff in the world," not only without their consent and vote, but against their energetict protest and determined strikes.

Trades-unions and other labor organizations have done more to force up and to keep up wages than have all the laws that were ever passed.

The Democratic keynote is that taxes which were voted up to meet the heavy expenditures of War should be voted down to meet the lessened requirements of Peace.

Taxes have been voted up and voted down. Wages never were. Let workingmen choose between fustian and facts and relieve themselves of unnecessary taxation.

LABOR'S INTEREST.

Congressman Smith, of Wisconsin, the only Representative elected by the Labor party, voted for the Mills bill, and he has given in a letter the reasons for his action. These are in brief:

(1.) He believes that "money should be in circulation among the people, and not cornered," whether in the Treasury or elsewhere. Therefore he voted for a bill that would stop part of the surplus and leave the money where it belongs, in the pockets of the men who earn it.

(2.) The bill proposes to put upon the free list several necessities in universal use among the working people: lumber, salt, tin, wool and others. "My personal experience," he says, "has taught me that cheap raw materials never reduced wages in a manufactory, but on the contrary had a tendency to raise them."

(3.) Mr. Smith does "not believe a nation can be made prosperous or happy by taxation." He sees that a surplus breeds extravagance. And he adds that "between taking the taxes off the necessaries of life and the internal-revenue tax off whisky I shall vote for the former every time I get a chance.

The sole representative of organized labor in Congress may be supposed to know the interests and the feelings of his class quite as well as do the organs of those whom League-President Porter says are "practically getting the sole benefit of our tariff laws."

THE GREAT LAND ENTERPRISE.

Energetic measures are being adopted by the Mexican Land and Development Co., for the carrying out of the great enterprise to which we alluded in a recent issue in connection with the Grant of Land it has acquired in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. The hardest of the surveying is already done, and it is estimated that in a year 4,800,000 acres can be surveyed, of which the Company will take 1,600,000 acres.

The land has navigable rivers, and harbors, and coal, and dense forests of fine timber, and petroleum, and precious metals, and other minerals; but suppose it had nothing at all except the bare land, and suppose that it does not bring more than the $1.25 per acre, you might figure what the profit will be on some million acres.

We know what land is. We can see it. It is always where we can examine it. The most successful companies for some years have been organized on land. The whole world knows what a boom there was in Southern California last year, and the many fortunes that were made. None of these begin to compare with this enterprise in magnitude, nor in its possibilities. It comprises not alone millions of acres of land but the opening for many industries.

See the Company's advertisement elsewhere.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Session of 88–9 begins September 14th, 1888. Eight departments—theological, classical, scientific, normal, law, music, English, Industrial. Competent faculty. Its graduates always in demand. Locality healthy, beautiful, retired. Direct telephone and telegraphic communication with the world. Important reduction in expense. $98 cash on entrance pays for tuition, board, fuel, room rent, lights and books. All grades of students admitted at any time in the year. Good character is the only quallification and all must bring testimonials thereto. For catalogues address S. T Mitchell, Pres., or J. P. Maxwell, Sec.; Wilberforce, Green Co., Ohio. tf.

PARLOR READING CIRCLE.

Member of the Parlor Reading Circle are requested to meet on next Wednesday evening at 299 Bright street at 7:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of reorganizing for the coming season. Officers will be elected and much business of importance transacted.

R. W. Thompson, President
Cornelia F. Harrison, Secretary.

Mr. Joseph L. Durham, one of our progressive young men has purchased the Phœnix, No. 4. Circle street, one of the most elegant barber shops in the city. Mr. Durham is an experienced business man and The Freeman predicts him an abundance of success.

At 10 o'clock Sunday morning the false work for building the superstructure of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway bridge between Cincinnati and Covington was swept away by a great raft of drift wood that had accumulated at its base. The loss is estimated at $200,000, which will fall to the bridge contractors.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Florence, S. C., fears another race war.

A rich deposit of nickel has been found in Missouri.

Forest fires have been doing much damage in Michigan.

Admiral Porter is quite ill at his cottage near Newport, R. I.

Washington City has quarantined against the yellow fever districts.

The Chicago Union Depot was considerably damaged by fire, Wednesday morning.

Robert C. Hewelty, President of the Washington Base Ball Club, died Thursday morning.

Fourteen new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported at Jacksonville Friday.

Freddie Gebhart has gone to Europe, suffering from melancholia, the result of Langtry's treatment.

About 150 rug weavers employed at the mill of W. T. Smith, Philadelphia, have gone out on a strike.

A. J. Throckmorton, nephew of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, committed suicide at Denver, Wednesday.

The Democratic primaries in Wichita, Kan., Friday resulted in an overwhelming victory for the anti-Prohibitionists.

Joseph Breed, the Hartford (Conn.) cashier who committed suicide, Wednesday, was an embezzler for $20,000 to two estates.

The commissioners made another effort to induce the Sioux Indians to sign the treaty Wednesday, but the Indians refused.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., Miles G. Radford, aged eighty-four, has been sent to the penitentiary twenty-one years for murder.

By an explosion of 20,000 pounds of black powder, near West Berkley, Col., Friday, two white men and three Chinamen were killed.

In Chicago, early Thursday morning, Frederick Shuneman, a wealth German, was attacked by footpads, robbed and killed. They escaped.

The custom house official at San Francisco seized seven thousand dollars' worth of contraband opium on the steamer City of Sidney.

Hon. T. S. Custell, District Attorney of Lancaster county, Virginia, has resigned and been disfranchised for sending a challenge for a duel.

The will of the late Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, disposes of $25,250,000 worth of property. Half goes to his wife and the rest to his children.

Dr. Works, a veterinary surgeon and horse dealer of Somerset, O., was waylaid and robbed of $1,600 while driving home in a buggy from Columbus, O.

At Ridgefield, Conn., Dr. A. G. Paddock, a leading citizen and retired dentist, while temporarily insane, shot his son and then took his own life Saturday morning.

A meeting of the cut-nail manufacturers was held at Pittsburg, Wednesday, at which the price of nails was advanced to a two-dollar card, with usual discounts.

The settlers on the Maxwell grant in Colorado had a conflict with the Sheriff's posse on Saturday, and one of them was killed and three wounded. There is great excitement.

Morgan Burke and Nathan Edwards, two popular young men of Lee county, Va., fought a duel Saturday and both were killed. The cause of the trouble was over a love affair.

During a Harrison and Morton pole-raising, near Morris, Otsego county, New York, Tuesday, a cannon was discharged, killing John Dickson, Albert Sergeant and Fred Sage.

McLaughlin, the famous jockey, who has been riding the Dwyers's mounts for twelve years and has won $2,000,000 for them, has been released on account of his losing recent races.

Trains are again running as usual on the Wisconsin Central road, the striking brakemen having resumed work Wednesday morning, the road granting a considerable increase in pay.

A "Q" passenger train ran into a freight west of Burlington, Monday, killing Roadmaster G. A. Rose, Dennis Griffith and Patrick Ready. The result of a switchman's carelessness.

The Grand Trunk people say they will spend enough money to buy Congress, if necessary, to defeat any legislation hostile to their interests in connection with the transit trade of the United States.

Wednesday night "Pony" Poe, a dissolute negro, near Bellefontaine, Miss., broke into the house of Mrs. Blisset, a widow, and criminally assaulted her, her daughter and another young lady. He was captured by a mob and hanged.

William Henry Miller, of Columbus, O., while showing a revolver to one of his children in front of his residence, Tuesday evening, accidently discharged it and the ball struck his mother, standing a few steps away, and instantly killed her.

Charles W. Waldron, one of the owners and managers of the Waldron Bank, of Hillsdale, Mich., has absconded, taking with him money and securities variously estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000. It is reported that a woman accompanied him.

In Cobb county, Georgia, Wednesday night, Calvin Reicher went to the house of a widow, named Amanda Wornum, and demanded admittance. He forced the door open, when the woman gave him a blow on the head with a stick, which killed him instantly.

THE FREEMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 1, 1888.

CITY NEWS.

Colored hucksters are increasing.

The campaign drum is nightly heard in the land.

Rents are exorbitant. Remedy: Buy your own homes.

Take stock in the building associations and get a home.

The public schools open September 10. Send the chileren the first day and keep them in all the year.

The Tomlinson hall meeting was advertised to begin at 7:30; it began at 9:15. We are still behind as a race.

The local singers are talking up a musical festival or dramatic entertainment. We hope it is not all talk.

John J. Thornton, the colored undertaker, who has been confined to his bed with typhoid malaria, is rapidly recoving.

Monday is the annual "labor day." The Mayor has asked that the business houses close and give employees a holiday.

The Trust company is spreading its pipe very rapidly, but the west enders are getting anxious, fearing they will not be reached.

John Banks was arrested at the Exposition Wednesday night for assault upon a woman, whose name we were unable to learn.

Down-town merchants will make natural gas displays by means of arches erected across the streets. The affair will be very fine indeed.

Dr. W. B. Derrick, W. Allison Sweeney and J. J. Smallwood, have been engaged by the Republican State Central Committee to stump Indiana during the campaign.

The reception given by the Ross Guards Thurday evening at Fayette St. Rink was fairly successful. The drill under command of Capt. Thomas was a meritorious feature.

Our old friend Thomas Smith is still clerking at the Original Eagle, 5 & 7, W. Washington street. Don't fail to give him a call when you want something in the clothing and furnishing line.

The emancipation of the American Negro will be celebrated at Greensburg, Sept. 18, under the management of Mr. John W. Therman, a prominent citizens of that place. Hon. Frederick Douglass, Blanch K. Bruce, W. Allison Sweeney and others are announced to speak, and the "Hoosier song-bird," Mrs. Lizzie Pugh-Dougan will sing.

CONCERNING THE CHURCHES.

Short services are the demand of the hour.

The annual Indiana Conference of the A. M. E. Church will be held on the 19, about three weeks later than usual.

To-morrow is missionary day at Bethel Mr. W. S. Kersey, president of the missionary society will have charge of the meeting.

The last services of this conference year will be held at Jones Tabernacle will be held to-morrow evening. Rishop Lamax, will be present and will fill the pulpit,

The choir at Bethel Church reorganized last nigh, electing a new choruster and an organist. With energetic management, this choir can be made the strongest musical organization in the State.

The members of Jones' Tabernacle have tendered Rev. W. A. Forman a unanimous recall, and it is more than likely that he will manage the destinies of that church another year.

The Sunday school work is not properly supported by the members of the churches. Every child in each family should be sent to Sunday school, and not the least important admonition is, also, let the teachers be on hand promptly every Sunday and encourage the attendance of the children.

Rev. J. H. Clay has vastly improved the services at Bethel Church by resuming the ritual. This preliminary exercise interspersed with snatches from appropriate hyms renders the services very impressive. Elder Clay's sermon last Sunday morning "Behold the Lamb of God" was an able and eloquent exposition.

A bill headed by a campaign cry, and adorned with a cut of a political candidate is the unseemly method used by by the Rev. J. M. Morton to advertise his basket meeting, which takes place to-morrow at Blue River Park. Rev. Mr. Morton's text in the morning will be "A Damned Hot Day," a feeble, but profane attempt at sensationalism. The affair is for the benefit of a new building for Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

IT IS PAINFULLY APPARENT

That the fools are not all dead.

That the Negro is becoming hard to handle.

That the colored man is learning the value of his vote.

That disaffection is spreading among the contingent votes.

That churches and concerts should begin at an earlier hour.

That "the growler" is a familar visitor in many households.

That emancipation celebrations as political advertisements do not pay.

The the Negro is leaving the Republican party and that at his own free will.

That Henry P. Hill is a most silent spectator in the Mayor's court nowadays.

That the guilty rarely escape when Detective Ben Thornton gets behind them.

That no colored man will be given a place in the Republican committee rooms.

That the race is at low ebb when mediocity is preferred to commanding ability.

That our young ladies should read their escorts a few choice lessons in social etiquette.

That abuse of Negro Democrats isn't winning any recruits to Republicanism.

The Argus doesn't want to discuss the high tariff free whiskey issues of the campaign.

That the Young Voters' Club is about to fail. Cause: "If I can't tap the barrel you shan't."

That the ministers are giving politics a wide berth in their pulpits, and in this they are wise.

That all the local colored politicians expeet office in the improbable event of Harrison's election.

That the mooted joint debate between W. Allison Sweeney and J. Milton Turner will not take place.

That not a single one of the younger contingent were recognized in the list of vice-president's at the Thursday night rally.

That Hovey will have a hard time explaining his attitude in the Negro question when the State constitution was framed.

That Republicans are the bitterest discriminators against colored people; viz: Park Theater, Dennison Hotel and Carters Ice Cream saloon.

That "Judge" Franklin has a lingering feeling that his defeat for peace justice was not a fit return for a life-long adherence to Republian tenets.

That too many of our "best people" think it fashionable to march out of church during services and disturb everybody in their vicinity.

That the Park Theater management has opened another season of discrimnation against our people—in a northern city too, and Republicans at that.

CELEBRATING NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

It is among the strange things that an emancipation celebration can not be made a success in this city, or perhaps stranger that they can not be properly managed. The celebration so profusely advertised for Wednesday at the fair grounds was not a succes, and the meagre attendance did not pay expenses. One vital reason for its failure was the widespread impression that it was merely a campaign meeting, under the auspices of local Republican managers, and this robbed it of any interest it might have possessed for those who feel that celebrations of a social nature, as grand and National as the emancipation of the slaves, should be be kept clear of politics. We can rejoice in our liberty without garbling the facts pertaining to it for the benefit of political parties in the present conflict. Such conduct smacks of demagoguery of the veriest type, and it is well that it received a stinging rebuke at the hands of our people. Dr. Derrick, whose ability could be better spent than in attempting to make politics and religion mix well, was sent for by the campaign committee and his speech was simply a partisan effort, embracing all the common stock arguments, pitched in the same old key. Dr. Derrick demonstrates what has been said by the press of both parties, that a minister of the gospel can not dabble in politics without losing, as a minister, all that he might gain as a politician. The Doctor was a prominent candidate for Bishop at the last quadrennial conference of his Church, and that body showed its wisdom by refusing to elect him. The emancipation of our race was a red-letter day in its history, and when it is celebrated and held above party lines, it will be what it should be—the Negro's fourth of July.

BREAKING OUT AFRESH.

It seems that the management of the Park Theater is determined that colored people, respectable or otherwise, shall not be accorded fair treatment at their house. One evening last week, Mr. Oscar Bush, one of our leading society men, accompanied by a young lady, a visitor to the city, purchased seats in the sofa chair department. Upon presenting the tickets to the ursher, Mr. Bush was informed that "colored people were not allowed to occupy the sofa chairs, and such was the rule of the house." If the tickets had been sold him, a mistake had been made, etc., and his money would be returned. Mr. Bush then left the theater. This is a specimen of the treatment we have received ever since the Dickson's have had charge of the Park, and the discriminations heretofore covertly practised are now openly committed. Ticket seller Gordon is reported to have said that he did not fear damage suits, but we believe a strong suit—all wool and a yard wide—would do "Alex-ship" a great deal of good. We have not asked, nor do we believe that any Negro ruffian should be allowed to occupy the best seats any more than white hoodlums, but we contend that a respectable, well-behaved colored gentleman or lady should be sold seats wherever they desire them. We would like an explanation from Manager Dickson. If Negro patronage is worth anything to him, it is worthy of honorable and manly treatment at his hands.

NOTHING LIKE SUCCESS.

We call the attention of the readers of The Freeman to the advertisement of Dedert & Sudbrock, which appears in this number. This enterprising firm has just moved from 192 E. Washington street to the handsome new Mansur Block, Nos. 158 and 160 E. Washington street (corner Alabama and Washington streets), and it extends a cordial invitation to every man, woman and child in the city to visit the new quarters. Everything is new and the prices are low. It will pay you to visit them.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Revival of the Parlor Reading Circle---Some Improvement Made---A Delayed Marriage Boom---A Sensible Fashion in Weddings for Once---Our People and Their Friends.

The characteristic dullness which has pervaded society during the entire summer yet exists though leaders of the ton tell us its days are numbered. The opening of the public schools one week from next Monday will aid in bringing the minds of our younger people back to systematic lines of thought, and the cultivation of evening diversion. The ladies and a number of young men have had their "outing," and the lassitude and fatigue which knew them at the close of last season, has been left in other fields.

The Parlor Reading Circle, the most promising literary-social club of recent times, has been called together, and on next Wednesday evening will begin its fourth consecutive term. The promoters of the organization will strive hard to make its coming session more profitable than ever, and will eliminate some of the features that have tended to distract the minds of the members from the real work before them. New officers will be chosen, at the first meeting, and other important business is on the program. The names of Messrs. Willis Bryant and Leroy D. Christy are mentioned in connection with the presidency, and there may be a neat little contest between them for the position.

Several weddings are on the list, but for some reason the interested parties continue to defer the supreme and momentous occasions. The discovery of natural gas has simplified to a great extent the unsettled question of "who is to make the morning fire and chop the family wood or carry in the coal." Now a match is struck—and the thing is done. This may cause a temporary lull in the divorce mill, but well-regulated families will not be sorry for that.

We are pleased to note that the tendency in weddings of late is toward simplicity, and the expensive spread is being discarded. The press teems daily with accounts of "quiet" nuptial ceremonies, etc. The fashion is a most sensible one, and for the first time in "a coon's age" we find ourselves in line with "the style." It is the height of folly for young people on small salaries to ape the extravagances of the rich, and then be dunned for a year by creditors. Live within your means, be economical and you will be happy.

Public amusements, picnics and balls are as plentiful as blackberries in July, and the gentle zephyrs will fondle somebody's hirsute appendage in December; be that as it may, turn now to our weekly review concerning

OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Mrs. Green Duval is quite sick.

Miss Sarah Banks is out again.

Miss Daisy Johnson is in Minneapolis.

Mr. George Hilliard was in town Sunday.

Miss Ida Webb is expected home in a few days.

Miss Estella Hart will not teach at Evansville this year.

J. H. Thomas will go to Evansville next week to teach school.

Miss Susie Palmer, of Chicago, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. Susie H. Lewis has become a member of Bethel Church choir.

Mr. Thomas Poole has had his house handsomely repapered this week.

Miss Clara Watkins is at home again after an enjoyable Chicago jaunt.

"Prof." Morris White has opened business for himself on North West street.

Mr. J. Otto Gibbs, a Lebanon sojourner, spent Sunday in the city with his family.

Mr. A. E. Manning returned Monday from a profitable trip to Evansville in the interest of The Freeman.

Miss Jennie Goode, of New Albany, will be the guest of Miss Lillie James the latter part of this month.

Mr. Henry W. Furniss will visit the "Fall of Babylon" and Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati this month.

Prof. George J. Dawson, the violinist, has returned from the lakes. Mr. Dawson will make orchestra work a specialty this winter.

Mr. Abram Waites went to Lexington, Ky., last week to visit a sick mother. He has returned and reports her much improved.

Misses Estella Daniels and Mamie Williams, of Terre Haute, who have been visiting Miss Lizzie Rogister, have returned home.

Mr. Jeff. D. Porter, an old Indiapolitan, who has been spending the past year in Chicago, St. Paul and other places, is at home again.

Miss Ada Harris has returned from a pleasant trip to Cincinnati and Newport. She will enter the training school at the beginning of the school term.

Messrs. Major C. Lewis, Joseph Smith, Will Rountree and Charles Lewis came in from Chicago Sunday morning and gave their friends a pleasant surprise.

Capt. J. H. Thomas, Lieut. C. C. Rogers and the Ross Guards, Capt. J. H. Rhodes, Lieut. Beck Davis and English Guards, returned from the Evansville encampment Monday morning.

Miss Cornelia F. Harrison, who has been clerking with great success in Jerusalem's notion establishment during the summer, resigns next week to ente the senior class at High School. Mis Harrison is a young lady of rare qualities and her conscientious work and business tact will be greatly missed by her employer.

POLITICAL PICK-UPS.

The division of the colored vote is a fact.

John F. Mahoney speaks at Haughville soon.

Accessions show up from all parts of the State. The colored vote should divide.

Will Dr. Elbert take the stump for Walden? He hasn't yet said that he would.

Hons. C. H. J. Taylor, J. Milton Turner, and James C. Matthews, will be heard in the Indiana State campaign.

The colored quartette will furnish the music for the Haughville demonstration Wednesday night, A. Harrison manager.

The emancipation celebration of Greenburg on the 18th inst will be a success. Mr. Thurman has an eye to the eternal fitness of things.

The Democratic colored club will meet at club rooms 18½ N. Penn. St., Tuesday night next. All members should be present.

C. H. Baughman was elected Secretary of the 22d ward Republican club, last Wednesday evening. The club is composed of white voters.

The colored politicians of the Republican persuasion who have been claiming for "principle" will get an abundance of it in this campaign.

Nathan Buld, the violinist, and Jeff Ramsey, on the bass viol, and Geo. Owens, guitarist, all colored, will furnish music for the same occasion.

There was plenty of room in Tomlinson Hall, Thursday night, in spite of the fact that the "one, only and celebrated," Dr. Derrick was to occupy the rostrum.

The colored Democratic club will meet at club rooms 18½ N. Penn. St., next Tuesday night, as usual, A. Harrison, chairman, R. W. Thompron, secretary, and E. A. Manning, vice.

The colored Democratic club is invited to take part in the Haughville demonstration next Wednesday night. A. Harrison is expected to make the leading speech of the evening.

Wm. Lewis has resigned the presidency of the Bruce Carr club and C. H. Stewart has been elected in his stead. Mr. Stewart is one of our young lights and will no doubt shine in his new post of honor.

Dr. Elbert says he has no respect for a colored Democrat. It is barely possible that there are colored Democrats who have no respect for Dr. Elbert. Thus honors are even.

Of the long list of vice-presidents oppointed for the Derrick meeting at Tomlinson hall last Thursday evening Six were open and avowed Democrats, four were mugwumps and the rest were kickers of a very high degree.

The Haughville Democratic rally on the 5th of September, will be the largest one since the campaign has opened. Clubs from the city aud adjoining precincts will attend. Both colored and white speakers will orate for the occasion. The colored quartette singing club will furnish good music.

General Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition candidate for president will visit Indianapolis on the 20th. Gen. Fisk has been a great benefactor to our race, and will command a large Negro following. He founded Fisk Universities at Nashville, Tenn, the alma mater of some of the races ablest scholars.

Charles W. Brown is reported to be organizing a political club composed only of veteran union soldiers. Of course Jess Ringgold is elegible to membership. He has a war record of no mean proportions. He is "Lord High Executioner" of the English Guards and saw action service as the famous (sham) battle of Lafayette last year.

The unprovked assault on Constable Biggs last week by a Republican officer the outrageous treatment and imprisonment of Lawyer H. P. Kill, by a Republican mayor, ought to convince the sensible colored men that Republicans have no love for them. They use them for their votes to ride them into offices and then assault or imprison them on the slightest pretext. Talk about the south what's the matter with the north.

CITY AND PERSONAL.

Martin Benson is still in Chicago.

Rev. J. M. Washington is in the city.

Miss Emma Polite is visiting friends in Connersville.

A bridge is being built over the canal at Second Street.

Mrs. Lizzie Bell, (nee Luckett) is home from Chicago.

A street car line will run to Crown Hill in a few weeks.

Mr. J. T. V. Hill visits Ft. Wayne next week for recreation.

Mr. G. L. Jones has returned from a ummer stay at Chicago.

The Carrie Harrison Club has gone the way of all the earth.

The Union railway station will be ready for occupancy on the 10th.

Mrs. Irene Bagby left for Vincennes this morning where she will teach this year.

Rex. D. P. Roberts, of Richmond, was in the city Thurseay. He is looking extremely well.

Miss Gertie Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John A. Preston, of Huron St., left for home to-day. She will teach again in Louisville, Ky., this year.

Mrs. Eliza Allen, a well known and much respected lady, died, this week, of consumption. Her funeral occurred Tuesday at Jones' Tabernacle, Rev. W. A. Forman officiating. Deborah Temple, U. S. of F., conducted the ceremonies.

The funeral of Mrs. John Sandets took place at Bethel Church, Thursday afternoon, and the attendance was very large. Impressive addresses were made by Reu's M. Lewis, J. H. Clay and D. P. Roberts. The Sisters of Charity had charge of the arrangements, and right well did they show their final respects to the deceased associate.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. T. Thornton gave an elegant five o'clock dinner Wednesday at their residence on Bright street, in honor of Dr. W. B. Derrick, of New York. Mrs. Thornton was assisted by Miss Nettie Curry, of Evansville, and Mrs. R. W. Thompsom. The gentlemen present were Messrs Derrick, Hon. J. S. Hinton, Dr. S. A. Elbert and Charles H. Lanier.

The Capital Exchange

The Choicest Liquors,

The best Brands of Cigars.

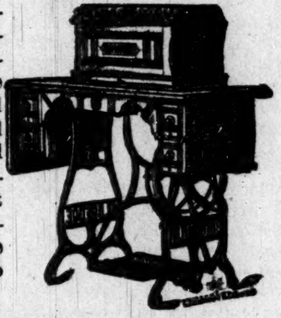
Pool and Billiard Tables, Everything strictly

FIRST-CLASS.

GREATHOUSE & ROBERTS,
84 West Market Street.

ASK FOR IT!
THE SELF-THREADING
ELDREDGE
"B"

In it are combined the finest mechanical skill, the most useful and practical elements, and all known advantages that make a sewing machine desirable to sell or use.



ELDREDGE MFG. CO.
Factory and Wholesale Office, Belvidere, Ill.
295 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
39 Broad Street, New York.

Tenor and Bass Drums,

Torches, Lanterns,

Campaign Goods

Of all kinds.

☞Send for price-list.

CHAS. MAYER & CO.
29 & 31 W. Wash. St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Dr. Wesley Robbins,
Office, 15½ Indiana Avenue.

While he treats all kinds of diseases his success in treating

Female Complaints

has led him to give special attention to that class of disease.

Office hours: 8 to 10 a m, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p m.

Salesmen
☞Wanted!

Permanent positions guaranteed with Salary and Expenses Paid. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast-selling specialties. Outfits free. Address at once,

Brown Brothers, Nurserymen, Chicago.
(Name this paper.)

Legal Advertisement.

NOTICE—In accordance with section 5,314 of the Revised Statutes of 18-1 of the State of Indiana, the subscribers, male inhabitants of Marion county, Indiana, hereby give notice to the citizens of the 12th ward, in the city of Indianapolis, in Center township in said county, that they will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session, to be begun on the first Monday in September, 1888, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities that a quart, to be sold and drank on the following described premises to-wit: Located on lot known as No. 82 West Market street, in said 12th ward, in the said city.

ARCHIE GREATHOUSE,
J. H. ROBERTS

1888. 1888.

The Freeman,

A Weekly Newspaper, published in the interest of the colored people.

Independent and Fearless!

Liberal and Progressive!

It is the organ of no clique or faction, and bravely Tells the Truth without fear or favor. It champions the rights of the Negro, and is a slave to no political party. No matter what a person's Religion, Politics or Profession may be, no matter what the age, the sex, employment or condition may be, THE FREEMAN will proye a help, an instrnctor, an edueator. The mission of THE FREEMAN is to advance the interests of the colored people. It will at all times and under all circumstances uphold law and order, and denounce violence and lawlessness.

It advocates freedom of speech, a free ballot and a fair count, and the same civil rights for colored people that is accorded all other people. It will be impartial and independent in its political discussions, but advocates a division of the Negro vote; believing that the Negro eannot us a Race prosper, socially, financially and politically, and at the same time be the political foe of one-half of the American people and the political slaves of the other half.

THE FREEMAN

Is published Every Saturday Morning at 18 1-2 N. Pennsylvania Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - $2.00 | Six Months, - - $1.00

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

EDWARD E. COOPER,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Mexican Land and Development Co.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000.

SHARES $5.00 EACH.

Full Paid and Non-Assessable

Forty Thousand Shares

with a bonus of FIVE ACRES of land to each share are offered to immediate subscribers at par of five dollars per share, for the benefit of the Treasury.

This Company have acquired an exclusive grant of several million acres of land from the Government of Mexico in the state of Tamaulipas, bordered by the state of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. It comprises rich agricultural, grazing and mineral lands, immense forests and valuable timber, and opportunities for vast public enterprises in the development and settlement of a territory almost as large as the State of Pennsylvania, with a good population, a healthy moderate climate and ample rain fall. The land offered with the stock and for which negotiable certificates will be issued, will prove a choice investment of itself while each share participates in the whole enterprise. Based on the lowest price of Government land in the United States the shares will have a value many times greater than the price at which these forty thousand are offered to carry out the objects of the Company. Subscriptions will be accepted as follows: 25 per cent, cash, balance in equal payment at Thirty, Sixty and Ninety days. Remit by draft, Check, Express or Registered Letter, direct or through any banker or broker. *Prospectus and full infromation on application.*

F. K. MORELAND, Financial Agent,
No. 57 Broadway, New York.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Governor—Courtland C. Matson
Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers
Secretary of State—Robert W. Miers
Auditor of State—Charles A. Munson
Treasurer of State—Thomas B. Byrnes
Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern
Attorney-General—John B. Wilson
Superintendent Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith
Judges of Supreme Court—
First District—W. E. Niblack
Second District—G. V. Howk
Fourth District—Allen Zollers

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Thomas R. Cobb and John E Lamb. First district, Samuel B. Vance; second district Cutler S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornet; Fifth district, John R East; sixth district, Thomas J. Study; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, Samuel D Puett, Ninth district, John F McHugh; Tenth district, David D Dykeman; Eleventh district, John N Turner, Twelfth district, John H Bass; Thirteenth district, Marcus A O Packard.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative in Congress Seventh Congressional District—William D. Bynum
For Judge of Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—Thomas L Sullivan
For Prosecuting Attorney Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—James L Mitchell
For Senators—William C Thompson, Henry T Hudson
For Joint Senator, Hancock, Marion, and Shelby Counties—Daniel Foley
For Joint Representative, Marion, Hancock and Shelby—James B Curtis
For Representative—Gabriel Schmuck, William A Hughes, Eli F Heiney, Heyden S Bigham, William Langstaff
For Sheriff—Isaac King
For Treasurer—John Osterman
For Coroner—Nelaton C. Rooker
For Surveyor—William C Smith
For County Commissioners—First District, Josheph L Hunter; Third District, Jacob Emrich.

RETALIATION ON CANADA

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT.

He Questions the Good Faith of the Senate and Asks for Additional Powers to Control International Affairs.

The President sent the following message to Congress Thursday afternoon. The Senate received it, but by a party vote adjourned without reading it, but it was read in the House:

"To the Congress:

"The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the difficulties existing between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the rights and privileges of American fisherman in the ports of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprise in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances, their vessels having been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcuseably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints or disputed interpretations, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnish motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

"While keenly sensative to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints, of our injured citizens, I still deem it my duty, for the preservation of important American interests, which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt my negotiations to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate, by a fair and just treaty, those ever-recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our National pride or dignity. I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the Senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiations should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

"The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the longstanding National differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I, therefore, turn to the contemplation of the plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of the treating of the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable commingling of the business enterprises which have been developed by nautical activity. Plainly stated, the policy of National retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety, as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and, as far as possible, within the same lines. And, above all things, the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous. These considerations lead me, at this time, to invoke the aid and council of the Congress, and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated. The Congress has already passed a law which received executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British Dominions of North America, should be or lately had been deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harrassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominion, or other goods coming from said dominion to the United States. While I shall not hesitate, upon proper occasions, to enforce this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired."

The President continuing says he desires to call the attention of Congress to certain actions of the authorities of Canada, which, he thinks, makes it necessary for some legislation to properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation, already vested in the Executive. He discusses at length the treaty of Washington of 1871, by which it was mutually agreed by Canada and the United States that certain goods, or property, designated by the authorities of such countries, might be allowed to pass in bond, free of duty, when it was necessary to reach their ultimate destination. Since 1886, he adds, our fishermen have been refused the privilege, clearly allowed them by this agreement, to ship their fish in bond through Canadian territory to this country—a very valuable privilege to them. During the last six years $270,000,000 of goods, nearly all dutiable under our laws, have been carried across our country, free of duty, under the treaty of 1871, and yet a like privilege has been denied us. On this subject the President says:

"I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuance is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that Article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the 1st of July, 1885."

The President discusses the last proposition made at considerable length, citing legislative records and decisions to establish the fact that there is no conflict nor inconsistency between the treaty and the act of Congress making the reciprocal arrangement, and that the latter clearly governs the former, and adds:

"But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871, and independently of it, remained in force ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and other injurious acts which have been recited, constitute a provoking insistence upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercouse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous consideration.

"The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian Government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels, of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action. I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnishes no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented; and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended."

He also calls attention to another subject, involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to the people of the United States as to require prompt action. Our railroads, canals and public works, he says, are made free to all, and the Canadians use them on the same terms and conditions as do our citizens. In contrast to this, and evincing a narrow and ungenerous public spirit, every lock and every canal, which is a public work, in the Dominion of Canada, is subject to tolls and charges. The whole spirit of the concession of 1871 was that American Commerce should be no more burdened than Canadian commerce. He concludes as follows:

I recommend that such legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals, and their cargoes, precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

"The course I have outlined and the recommendations I have made relate to the honor and dignity of our country, and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of the liberality and generosity. These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and, having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship.' GROVER CLEVELAND.

The message was received with applause by the Democrats and was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Hill moved that 15,000 copies be printed. Mr. Wilson immediately offered a bill giving the President the powers and rights asked for in the message, which was also referred.

PUBLIC OPINION.

In the Senate Friday, Mr. Edmunds contended that the President already had sufficient power to retaliate in the emergency he suggests. Mr. Hoar also said the authority already exists in ample form. A high official of the Grand Trunk railway considered that retaliation would be very disastrous to the Grand Trunk and several other railways. He regarded the message as simply a stroke of policy on the part of the President to injure the Republicans in Maine and Minnesota where the effect of the non-intercourse law would be especially experienced. Canadian officers consider the proposed step a very serious one. The news caused intense excitement in Montreal. That a severe blow will be struck at the prosperity of the Dominion if Congress sanctions this policy of non-intercourse is admitted by all, but people can not understand why the step has been taken. At Chicago the message was regarded as extremely opportune in the present status of the Presidential contest, and few comments are heard upon it except in that connection. The message created more surprise than alarm at Ottawa. The clause providing for equal canal privileges and facilities is in every way satisfactory, as it is held here that no discrimination at present exists in favor of Canadian vessels. The rights accorded Canadian vessels in the St. Clair Flats Canal is a treaty obligation, which, it is claimed, can not be abrogated by the legislation of either nation. The Government has already advertised for tenders and made the necessary appropriation for the construction of a Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, and with this constructed the Canadian system will be complete from Lake Superior to the ocean without any possibility of being affected by the proposed legislation. The message created considerable interest at Gloucester. It was the general opinion among business men that no one there wanted retaliation, as outlined in the message. An embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment as Americans receive would be all that would be required to settle the difficulty between the two countries. On the other hand, the men who man the vessels are unanimous in their opinions that what the President has proposed is just right. The St. James Gazette, London, says that the retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is difficult to understand its precise cause. It may have been intended to influence votes or merely to bluff Canada into granting American demands. There is no doubt that the matter is a serious one for Canada. Not merely local affairs are concerned, but imperial interests are also involved. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian interests. We must await the next step. It is difficult to suppose that the matter will be allowed to end otherwise than in a perfectly friendly manner. The Globe says that President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada, and surmises that Canada will doubtless be able to show equally as good a case. If the Canadian Government had rejected the treaty, it says, it would be easy to understand why Mr. Cleveland should ask for retaliation. But it cannot understand why Mr. Cleveland, generally a just man, should punish Canadians for the act of the American Senate. It asks if Mr. Cleveland has attempted a bid for the Irish vote. The Pall Mall Gazette suspends opinion upon the real significance of Mr. Cleveland's message but says it looks ugly. The Star, T. P. O'Conner's paper, says it has no fear of a war over the matter, but is of the opinion that serious friction is certain to result.

Thomas H. Wilson, of New Jersey, has patented a set of false teeth so fierce of aspect that when inserted in the mouth of a lap-dog they will frighten the worst case of tramp out of any neighborhood. Mr. Wilson's brother has improved slightly upon the invention by arranging an alarm in the rear of the teeth, taking up very little room, and so fixed that the mere process of opening the mouth produces a noise which can not be distinguished from the roar of a lion, so that in case a midnight marauder should be unable to see and be frightened off by the teeth, the simulation of a growl would send him speeding out of the State.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

G. G. Treat, of West Granville, Mass., writes of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS:

For rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the side or back, coughs, colds, bruises, and any local weakness, they truly possess wonderful curative qualities. I have recommended them to my neighbors with the happiest results, many of whom but for ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS would be in a crippled condition at home. In every instance where they have been faithfully and properly applied the result has been wonderfully satisfactory.

New South Wales' railroads are controlled by the government. Lately a steamboat company has secured a great deal of the trade.

Moxie has created the gratest excitement as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquors and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

The Hebrew Peddler's Union, of New York, has requested Mayor Hewitt not to allow boys under sixteen to pursue the vocation.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

His Great Misfortune.

Nebraska State Journal.

Teacher—Try to remember this: Milton, the poet, was blind. Do you think you can remember it?

"Yes, ma'am."

"Now, what was Milton's misfortune?"

"He was a poet."

"The World Moves,"

Maintained Galileo, when his tormentors racked him for advocating the true system of Copernicus. Certain follies hold out, however, against the illumination of discovery and experience. There are hosts of people who, because they have adopted certain principles, continue to swallow them to their dying day in defiance of the laws of common sense. Mercury, drastic purgatives, super-potent narcotics and sedatives, though they have given ground before the irresistible progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a National, painless remedy for disorders of the liver the stomach and the bowels, still continue to make ambulating apothecary shops of many stomachs. The symptoms of liver trouble are easily remediable without any abdominal disturbance with this beneficient alterative. So also are constipation, sick headache, heartburn and an inability to digest satisfactorily. It cures fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney trouble

What's the matter with Mayor Hewitt? Oh, he's all write!

She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. To-day you look ever so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

For Mahone and Riddleberger.

It is possible that Senators Riddleberger and Mahone may both serve in the next House. Riddleberger will go out of the Senate March 4, and his people are talking of nominating him for the House so that he may be continuously in Congress. The district is now represented by O'Ferrall, a Democrat, whose majorities have been steadily growing less. Two years age O'Ferrall slipped through because he promised his people that the Democrats in the House would see to the passage of the Blair educational bill. This was a campaign promise, but the people of the district, who were not supporters of the Blair bill, have remembered it and the outlook for Mr. O'Ferrall is bad. Riddleberger helped the passage of the bill through the Senate. Mahone's district is Republican by a majority of several thousand. Two years ago, when his term in the Senate was standing, Mahone wanted the nomination, but thought it should be forced on him. In this he was mistaken. State Senator Gaines was nominated. Gaines is a candidate for renomination, but with Mahone actively seeking the prize the prospect is not good. John M. Langston, the colored orator and scholar, also wants to be a candidate. He is likely to cause Mahone trouble.

How to Reduce Your Expensis.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bill. When you loose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all; but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor), will feel happy.

One thing can be said in favor of Chinese drama—the actors never forget their queues.

A Prize of $100,000

is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an infallible remedy. At all druggists.

When the office in Kansas starts out to seek the man it always meets him before it gets outside the door.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Barbed wire is not popular in Kentucky unless in the form of a corkscrew.

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Rheumatism.
BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS

23 Years. Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.
From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

15 Years. Maple Hill, Mich., May 5, 1888.
Mr. JOHN J. SMITH, Ensley, Michigan, was afflicted with rheumatism 15 years; his case was pronounced incurable by two physicians, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and has remained so two years. S. McCREARY, Druggist.

Since 1885. No. Branch, Mich., May 21, 1888.
Fall of 1885 was taken with Inflammatory Rheumatism and suffered two weeks; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDECAR.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The New York Republican State Convention was held at Saratoga, Tuesday. Gen. Benj. F. Tracy was elected temporary chairman and Gen. Joseph E. Batchelor permanent chairman. Hon. Warren E. Miller was nominated for Governor and J. V. R. Cruger, for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation.

The platform adopted accepts and approves the declaration of principles embodied in the Chicago platform and pledges support to the Republican National ticket, upholds the Republican Senators in Congress in their action in rejecting the fisheries treaty, and denounces the President's message on the question as an admission of gross neglect of duties. It also declares for the prohibition of pauper and criminal immigrants, favors high license, condemns trusts and favors legislation preventing convict labor coming in competition with free labor.

When to Stop.

Texas Siftings.

Mr. Waldo (at a Chicago party)—May I have the pleasure of this waltz, Miss Breezy?"

Miss Breezy—Certainly, Mr. Waldo; but I am not quite myself this evening and I must ask you to kindly stop as soon as you hear me begin to wheeze.

THE LOG CABINS of America have been birthplaces of some of the grandest men. Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, first saw the light of day through the chinks of a Log Cabin. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla also originated in a Log Cabin and stands preeminent among the blood purifiers of to-day as Warner's "Tippecanoe" does as a stomach tonic.

Trained women cooks get $150 per year at Montreal and Quebec. In some far Western cities the craft make $500.

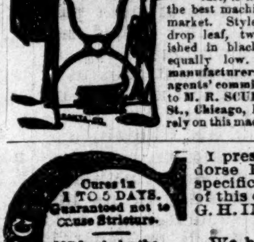
All Run Down.

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood, regulates the digestion.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 144 East Main Street, Wiggonsville, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

St. John's Academy,
W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Boarding and Day School conducted by Sisters of Providence. Full particulars given in catalogue, for which address
SISTER SUPERIOR.



$15. ONLY for the Improved Western Singer Sewing Machine, complete with all attachments and warranted for five years. It runs easy, sews fast, is handsomely finished, and is the best machine for family use in the market. Style No. 3 (see cut) has cover, drop leaf, two drawers elegantly finished in black walnut. Other styles equally low. Buy direct from the manufacturers, and save $15 to $40 agents' commissions. Send for circulars to M. R. SCULLIN & CO., 781 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. [Our subscribers can rely on this machine being as represented.]

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists

DR. WINCHELL'S
Teething Syrup
FOR CHILDREN
Regulates the bowels, assists dentition, cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures canker sore mouth, is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, and gives energy and tone to the entire system. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts per bottle.
EMMERT PROPIETARY CO., Chicago, Ill.

PALE SICKLY LOOKING CHILDREN
subject to SPASMS are most likely troubled with **WORMS.** The best remedy for this is the celebrated B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Been 60 years in use and **never fails.** Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free.
Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

"Take a Pill?"
'Whose?" "Why, Ayer's, of course." AYER'S PILLS are the best. They regulate Digestion, cure Biliousness, Colic, and Constipation, relieve Sick Headache, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism. They contain no calomel and are sugar-coated. Mild, but effective, they are the favorite family medicine. As an after-dinner pill, used by thousands.
Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CURES
COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

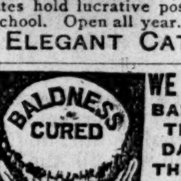
Ely's Cream Balm
Gives relief at once for
COLD in HEAD.
CURES
CATARRH.
Not a Liquid or Snuff.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS. 56 Warren St. N. Y.

READ THIS!
A $2 WASHING MACHINE FREE!
The Patent office at Washington have just granted us a patent for our Wonderful SELF-OPERATING Washing Machine, and to introduce them, we will give away 1000. It is the greatest labor-saving invention in the world. It washes the clothing clean, without the wash-board or any rubbing whatever. We have already given away a few samples, and through these have sold over 100,000 Washers. One lady in Chicago (Mrs. McDermott, 338 W. 15th St.,) was so well pleased with her sample that she became an agent, and has sold over 1200 in four months. We have scores of just such examples as this. It pays "to cast your bread upon the waters." We intend to sell not less than ONE MILLION WASHERS this year, and to do this we will first start by GIVING AWAY 1000 samples. All we ask of those who receive one is that they will give it a good trial, and, if satisfactory, recommend it to their friends. Agents are coining money. We have several who are making $10 per day and upwards. "First come, first served." So if you want one from the lot we are going to give away, send your name and address at once.
Address, MONARCH LAUNDRY WORKS, 42½ Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper)

THAT IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND YOU SHOULD USE FRAZERS AXLE GREASE.
TRADE MARK

FRAZER AXLE GREASE!
BEST IN THE WORLD.
☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1885.)
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
North Pennsylvania St., Opp. Postoffice.
REDMAN, HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors.
Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penmanship, English and Actual Business Training. Individual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Attractive City. Graduates hold lucrative positions. A strictly business school. Open all year. Enter now. Write to us.
ELEGANT CATALOGUE, FREE.



WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!
BALD SPOTS
THIN HAIR
DANDRUFF
THIN BEARD
FALLING HAIR
We cure these by means of Fechter's Famous Fairicon. Send for particulars of our remedy.
FECHTER REMEDY CO., New Haven, Conn. Box 86 B.
Send this to some bald headed friend.

WE SELL ALL AMERICAN
BICYCLES.
And guarantee LOWEST PRICES
A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, O.
Largest retail stock in America.
52 in OTTO, factory price $60.00, our price $40.00.
50 in. " " " 55.00, " " 35.00
48 in. " " " 50.00, " " 33.00
46 in. " " " 45.00, " " 30.00
44 in. " " " 40.00, " " 27.00.
Order quick. Also 250 second-hand Wheels. Repairing & Nickeling. Bicycles & Guns taken in trade.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A *trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

LADIES can trade privately for Bosom-Forms, Rubber Under-Garments, French Rubber Specialty, new devise indispensible to married or ladies contemplating marriage, worth its weight in gold, always safe and reliable. No drugs. Index-book. Local agents want everywhere, catalogue, with full particulars, 2c. silver or stamps. Write MRS. L. J. HONDA, 267 E. Indiana St. Chicago, Ill.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE Buffalo, N.Y.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

I N U 35—88 INDPL

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

100,000 Agents Wanted to Supply Fifty Million People wit
THE LIFE OF
Ben. Harrison | By the author of **BEN HUR.**
Gen. Lew Wallace, the eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and life-long friend of Gen. Harrison is writing the only authorized Biography. "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Ind. Millions have read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling immensely. By mail $2.00. Greatest Money Making book yet. Outfits 50 cents. Address JAS. MORRIS & Co., 51 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OHIO NORMAL UNIVERSITY
Unrivaled in Excellence and Prosperity. Superior advantages offered those preparing for life. Fourteen different departments, 30 excellent Teachers. Last annual enrollment 2410. Students can enter any time and find classes suited to their state of advancement. Teachers' and Business Departments unexcelled. *Expenses Low. Accommodations Good.* Board in private families, $1.50 to $2.00 per week; furnished rooms from 37 cents to 75 cents per week. Tuition $8 per term of 10 weeks; when paid in advance by the year, 15 per cent. is deducted. $100 in advance pays tuition, board and lodging, 40 weeks; $118 pays the same 49 weeks. No vacation except holiday week. Large and good library. First fall term begins Aug. 14; 2nd fall term, Oct. 16; Winter term Jan. 1, 1889. Send for circulars to H. S. LEHR, A.M., President,
—WE GUARANTEE WHAT WE ADVERTISE.—
ADA, OHIO.

TOWER'S
TRADE MARK.
FISH BRAND

SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College!
SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. Is the STANDARD INSTITUTION and the LARGEST IN THE WORLD! Full information, Catalogue, terms, etc., sent FREE. Address H. B. BRYANT & SON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.
We recommend this college to our readers. Mention this paper when you write.